

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

dence to show that the formation of grooves and associated caldron-like pits in coarse-grained crystalline rocks of tropical countries can be accounted for by the action of rain. Decomposing organic matter, which collects in the deeper pits, doubtless hastens the process. There is no evidence of glacial action.

"The Estancia Beds of Bahia, Sergipe and Alagoas, Brazil" (*Amer. Journ. of Sci.*, Vol. 35), by the same author, are shown to "cover large areas in the states of Bahia, Sergipe and the southern corner of Alagoas," and to consist of sedimentary beds of marine and freshwater deposits. At certain points the series rests unconformably upon beds of probable Carboniferous age or against the Caboclo shales, presumably Devonian. A fossil fern (*Alethopteris branneri*) from the Estancia series and described by David White (same journal) indicates that the beds are Permian, though the evidence is not wholly conclusive.

The monotonous, low-lying sandy coast, characteristic of nearly the entire northeast coast of Brazil, and typified by the region about Natal, is described by Olaf P. Jenkins in a paper entitled "Geology of the Region about Natal, Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil" (*Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.*, Vol. 52). In this locality limestones (late Cretaceous or early Tertiary) rest upon probable Archæan crystalline rocks, and in turn are partially covered by unconformable sandstones and clays over which the trade winds pile sand dunes of great extent. Recent coastal subsidence has resulted in the formation of several good harbors, while the dunes, clogging the river mouths, have developed extensive lakes and fertile valleys.

Fishes collected from these lakes, and from tidepools and city markets, form the basis of a paper, "The Fishes of the Stanford Expedition to Brazil" by E. C. Starks (Stanford University Publications, 1913). Two hundred and thirty species are listed, of which 15 are new to science. Of the 13 entomological papers 11 appear in the 19th and 20th volumes of *Psyche*. These are concerned with ants, bees, various families of beetles, and a few neuropterid species. "Brazilian *Ichneumonidæ* and *Brachonidæ*, obtained by the Stanford Expedition" (*Ann. Entom. Soc. of Amer.*, Vol. 5), by C. T. Brues, contains the descriptions of thirty-two new species. "New Species of Lamellicorn Beetles" (*Ann. and Mag. of Nat. Hist.*, Ser. 8, Vol. 9), by G. J. Arrow, records eighteen new species. "Land and Fresh-water Mollusks of the Stanford Expedition to Brazil" (*Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.*, Vol. 67), by Dr. Fred Baker, lists 113 species and subspecies, of which 43 are new. In the same journal Harold Heath describes "The Anatomy of Two Brazilian Land Shells, *Anostoma depressum* and *Tomigerus clausus*."

HAROLD HEATH.

Voyage en Colombie (1911-1912). Par Félix Serret. vii and 331 pp. H. Dunod & E. Pinat, Paris, 1912. Fr. 3.50. 7½ x 5.

A French account of a tour through Colombia, made in 1911-12. It is a simple narrative of the traveler's experiences. Starting from Panama, he landed at Buenaventura, the most important Colombian port on the Pacific. From there he went by rail to Cali, and then by river-boats and mule-back journeyed across the country to Cartagena and Santa Marta, where he embarked for his native land. He combats at length the statement of Oviedo, that a certain infectious malady, which each nation is fond of foisting upon the other, came to Europe from America with the sailors of Columbus; and maintains that it dates back to the early Hebrew Kings. He also denies the statement of Oviedo, that the banana was imported into the Western Hemisphere, and contends that it is an indigenous plant. The "English biscuit," served with his coffee, and called "crackers," tastes to him like chips of wood. The book is a pleasant example of the French tourist's style of writing.

Peru: A Land of Contrasts. By Millicent Todd. viii and 314 pp. Ills., index. Little, Brown & Co., Boston, 1914. $2. 8½ x 6.

An account of the geography, geology, ethnology, and religion of Peru by a woman and an artist, whose aim is to divine the true inwardness of the